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The Daily Commercial

THE Leavenworth *Times*, speaking of the alleged case of cruel flogging of a soldier at Fort Sedgwick, says: The story is not credited here by those who profess to know, and it is said further, that Stanley had been driven away somewhat rudely from the officers' mess, in consequence of his bad conduct, long before this affair occurred, or is reported to have occurred at Fort Sedgwick.

WATER AND GAS PIPES.—An English civil engineer named Ormsby, recently stated that the juxtaposition of water pipes with gas-pipes underground is highly detrimental to the quality of the water, and gave a remarkable instance to prove this assertion. He says that he has it on the authority of the engineer of the New River company, that in applying a light to some of the water pipes when he had to inspect, ignition was caused, as if they contained gas instead of water.

Washington County Crops.

The Washington *Reporter* of this week says: "The harvest is upon us and our farmers are engaged in securing one of the best crops of wheat we have had in this county for a number of years. While the number of acres sown is less than at almost any time heretofore, the yield in bushels will be greater than we have had for a long time. Two reasons operated to curtail the amount put in last fall. In the first place seed was extremely scarce, and could hardly be got, and in the next place the frequent failures in the crop for years past has had the effect to discourage our people to a very considerable extent, and induced them to limit the quantity sown, so that in the event of another failure the amount of time and labor lost would not be so great as formerly. The corn crop has been somewhat backward owing to late planting and the cool weather which continued until towards the close of June. The late rains and warm weather have started the crop rapidly, and should the season continue favorable, there will be an excellent yield. The same may be said of oats."

Trades' Union Outrages in England.

The investigation going on in England discloses a worse state of things in connection with the outrages stimulated by the Trades' Union than was at first supposed. The unionists claim that the deeds are those of only a few men, of which the great mass know nothing, and which they denounced in the strongest terms as they learned of them; that the perpetrators acted under the command of some higher power than the union, and were beyond its control. The London *Times* replies to this plea as follows:

"But the plain truth is, that it matters not what the power be, whether a conspiracy within the Union or a spirit of vengeance pervading its members, or whether the governors of the Union were themselves the actual murderers, as they have not scrupled to threaten, that is all the same as regards the mass of unionists. They had come to acquiesce in a system of so-called protection enforced by outrage. They had come to feel that their monopoly of employment dependent on the steady use of certain atrocious means. They had come to sympathize with the assassin, and exult over his victims. Why, even if in their ignorance they had believed some pretended power to enforce the decree of summary vengeance by secret ing accident, or disease, or stroke of death, on all offenders against a purely selfish code, that belief itself would have vitiated and degraded their minds."

The worst feature of the matter is that the very men who committed the violence are the ones who openly denounced it with the greatest vehemence when it was done; and as new cases are constantly discovering themselves, it is difficult to determine how widely the guilt is distributed.

Temperance Convention in New Castle.

A convention of the friends of temperance was held in New Castle, on Thursday last, under the auspices of the Independent Order of Good Templars. Delegates were present from Lawrence, Beaver and Mercer counties, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The Committee on Organization, through Rev. Cowden, recommended the organization of a permanent District Temperance Union auxiliary to the State Union, embracing the before mentioned counties. A committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Browne, J. H. Stevenson, W. W. Walker, R. Craven and Wm. F. Cowden, were appointed to draft constitution and by-laws. Resolutions were adopted setting forth that experience and observation proves the use of intoxicating beverages is the occasion of innumerable private and public evils, and that citizens of all ranks, especially magistrates, legislators and teachers of public sentiment, should combine to secure its suppression; that the practice of total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages is the only safe basis for a thorough temperance reformation; that the traffic in intoxicating beverages should be rendered illegal, either by direct prohibitory laws, or by empowering the people to suppress the traffic in their several municipalities, townships and boroughs. The Convention was ably addressed by Rev. W. A. Davidson, State Lecturer of the Good Templars, and by others. A resolution was adopted calling upon the citizens everywhere to organize temperance associations.

After the adoption of the constitution, the Convention proceeded to the election of officers under the new organization: President—Rev. D. Alex. Browne, of Mercer county. Vice-President—Col. Taylor, of Beaver county. Secretary—J. Harvey Stevenson, of Lawrence county. Treasurer—Richard Craven, of Mercer county. Executive Committee from Lawrence county—Mr. W. W. Walker, Rev. J. Alexander, Rev. T. W. Winter. Mercer county—Rev. Rice, Wm. S. Bailey, Rev. J. R. Findley. Butler county—C. E. Anderson, Hon. Pillow, Rev. Dr. Young. Beaver county—Dr. Morrow, Mr. John Carter, Mr. E. A. Barnes.

The place for holding the annual meeting of the Union was fixed at Sharon, Mercer county, and the time third Wednesday of September next.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, has been compelled to return home from Washington on account of sickness.

A Washington special says: Pertinent to the impeachment question, it may be said that Chief Justice Chase has recently expressed the opinion very positively, that the impeachment movement was one of great folly. He expresses no opinion as to the facts developed, but simply as to the policy of the movement.

The Mexican Legation has received further advices from Sisal confirming the contradiction of the shooting of Santa Anna. It is not improbable that he has been tried and shot since our last news from Sisal, but it is certain that up to the 21st ult., he was a prisoner at Campeachy, one hundred and twenty miles from Sisal, awaiting the orders of Juarez.

The largest sale of Government property since the close of the war, will, it is said, occur in Washington during this month. The appropriation for the current expenses of the War Department will probably be insufficient, owing to the unexpected outlay by the Indian war, and consequently the Quartermaster's Department has been ordered to sell all the property now in its possession, not required for immediate use.

The Government has received information which leads to the belief that a formidable filibustering party against Mexico is being organized in our territory, on the Gulf of Mexico, under the lead of Austrian officers, who escaped from Vera Cruz to Havana, and came from thence to New Orleans. The leaders claim that they will soon be able to sail from Havana with a large force of Cubans and Americans, and acting in conjunction with the Austrian fleet, which is *en route* for Mexico to co-operate with Maximilian, will be able to effect a permanent lodgment on Mexican soil. They call themselves Maximilian's Revengers, and promise rich rewards, in way of plunder, to their followers.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

GENERAL BUTLER'S ASSASSINATION COMMITTEE.

There was no special objection on the part of the Republicans to appointing the committee, though several appeared to be opposed to the clause regarding amnesty. It is not known how soon the committee will begin its labors, but there is reason for saying that the investigation will be as thorough as any ever undertaken by Congress. General Butler is chairman, and the other members are as follows:—Messrs. Shellabarger, of Ohio; Ward, of New York; Julian, of Indiana; Randall (Democrat), of Pennsylvania. It is understood that three of the high officials alluded to in one clause of the resolutions are Jefferson Davis, Judah P. Benjamin and Jacob Thompson. The Government counsel in the Surratt trial are gratified at the prospect of a full investigation, and are ready to communicate considerable information which has come to them upon the general subject, but which was of no value to them as evidence against Surratt.

ABOUT THE PRESIDENT.

Some of the President's friends say that if articles of impeachment are presented and taken before the Senate, he will challenge the right of at least four or five Senators to sit as his judges, on the ground that they have been actively and notoriously engaged in making up the case against him. Others say the radicals of the House cannot well complain of the President for making appointments in the South without the consent of Congress, now that they have thanked General Sheridan and the others for doing the same thing.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1867. NO. 260.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

Reconstruction in the Senate.

Bill to be Pressed to a Vote To-Day.

Impeachment Question in the House.

How the *Judiciary* Committee Feel on the Subject.

Hon. Thomas Williams Anxious for an Immediate Report.

Hon. Thad. Stevens Repudiates the "Herald" Story.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1867.

The Senate.

The flood gates of rhetoric were again opened in the Senate to-day. Mr. Sumner started off with his usual attempt to get the resolution of last Friday repealed, but he received so little encouragement that he kept up the siege only fifteen minutes.

The reconstruction bill then came up, and Mr. Howard, of Michigan, took the floor, foolscap in hand, and read a long speech denouncing the President's policy and the Attorney General's opinion.

Mr. Wilson's amendment to allow the appointment of civilians to offices vacated by the district commanders was adopted by 20 to 15.

Mr. Howard offered an amendment declaring that voting for the secession ordinance shall not be construed as an act of rebellion to disqualify a man from holding office under the proposed fourteenth amendment. This led to a sharp debate, which was principally remarkable for the speech of Mr. Nye, of Nevada, who declared himself in favor of more stringent terms of reconstruction, and said there would be no peace in the land until every rebel was either dead or disfranchised. No action was taken on this amendment.

The announcement of the death of Charles Denniston, of Pennsylvania, adjourned the Senate at four o'clock. Previous to adjournment, Mr. Trumbull gave notice that he should press the bill to a vote to-morrow. The Senate seem determined to pass its own bill, and for the present to take no action on the House bill. Should this be done it will leave the two houses at loggerheads, and involve a dispute between them which it will take the rest of the week to settle.

House of Representatives.

The House had a four hour session to-day, which was remarkable mostly for the consideration of a resolution for the adjournment of Congress until the middle of October. It was presented by Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and naturally brought up the impeachment question. A spicy debate followed, in which the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee stated that four members of the Committee were for impeachment three for censure, and two Democrats for acquittal of the President. He added that the Committee, however, would not be able to report before the middle of October.

Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, one of the members of the Committee, said that there was no reason why the Committee should not report now. The Chairman of the Committee said that the delay was caused by the non-arrival of witnesses, which Williams had summoned.

At this point there was considerable excitement, and members gathered near the speakers. Thad. Stevens then arose and said that the Committee had been hunting around six months for some evidence on which to impeach the President, and he thought that the House ought to require the testimony to be submitted now. The chairman said it would not be submitted now unless the House so ordered.

Mr. Williams proceeded to speak of the Committee again, but a point of order was raised and sustained that the doings of the Committee should not be laid before the House in debate. Pending a vote the hour arrived for the obituaries on the late Representative Denison, of Pennsylvania, which postponed the adjournment question till to-morrow. The friends of impeachment, it is evident, were advocates of an October session.

Thad. Stevens, during the day, in a personal explanation, repudiated a conversation purporting to have taken place with him, and published in the New York *Herald* of Monday, wherein he is made to denounce several members of the House. There was much derisive laughter when a member asked him if he had stated, as published, that the *Herald* was the only radical paper in the country.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 10.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER moved to proceed to consider his resolution rescinding the resolution of last Friday.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed it.

The Senate refused to consider it.

The Reconstruction bill was taken up.

Mr. HOWARD reviewed the arguments of the Attorney General, controverting the position taken by him, and saying that President's scheme was to reinstate rebels in their former power.

Mr. WILSON'S amendment, offered yesterday, was agreed to.

Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment to the sixth section, which defines the intent of the oath prescribed in the supplementary act. The words "while holding any such office," or such as to make the clause read, "that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any judicial or executive office, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution or not, while holding any such office, or afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion."

A long debate ensued. Mr. JOHNSON suggested that Mr. Drake change the wording of the amendment so as to read, "and whether he was holding such office at the time of the rebellion, or had held it before." The amendment was modified as suggested.

Mr. TRUMBULL said this made a very awkward section of it, and did not accomplish anything. It did not alter the original intent of the bill. The amendment was agreed to as modified.

Mr. HOWARD moved as an amendment to the sixth section, a proviso that the mere act of having voted for an ordinance of secession shall not of itself be deemed under this act, nor shall any person be deemed disqualified, by reason of holding the office of Justice of the Peace, Trustee or agent of any public institution, &c.

Mr. HOWARD said Gen. Scofield had made a ruling which renders the above necessary as regards those who voted for the ordinance of secession.

Mr. BUCKALEW desired to know if members of the bar were included in this amendment. They were judicial officers in a certain sense, and might be excluded under the stringent laws in operation. He regarded it as dangerous to attempt a discrimination in a case like this, because all who were not included would be regarded as coming under the exclusion of the bill.

Mr. HOWARD modified his amendment by inserting after the words "ordinance of secession," "as a popular election."

Mr. POMEROY suggested whether this amendment was not in opposition to the resolution restricting legislation to the removal of obstructions to the execution of the previous laws.

Mr. HOWARD said this was necessary to remove an obstruction according to the interpretation put on it by Gen. Schofield.

Mr. SUMNER characterized the amendment as a perfect Noah's ark, in which rebels were to be saved.

Mr. HOWARD, replying to Mr. Nye, said the gentleman had misconstrued his remarks, and denied that it was opening the door for the admission of rebels to participate in the government. All he desired was to ascertain the meaning of the words in the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution relating to engaging in rebellion or giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government. He wished the Senate to say whether a vote for secession was an act of treason, and was so intended when the fourteenth amendment was passed in the Senate.

Announcement was here made of the death of Charles Dennison, member of the House. Messrs. BUCKALEW and CAMERON delivered eulogies. The usual resolutions were adopted.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the time for taking testimony in the Kentucky contested election cases was extended till the first of December.

Mr. SHANKS asked leave to offer a preamble and resolutions, reciting that there has been no thorough investigation of the treatment of Union prisoners by the Confederate War Department, and the people think such investigation should be made, and resolving that a select committee of five be formed to make such recommendations as may seem proper, with power to send for persons and papers, to appoint clerks and reporters, &c.

Mr. WOOD objected.

Mr. SHANKS moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether the investigation should not be referred to the select committee appointed last Monday, on motion of Mr. Butler, in reference to the assassination conspiracy.

Mr. SHANKS thought not, as that committee had as much business as it could do.

The question to suspend the rules was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted in yeas 79, nays 58. The rules were suspended and the resolutions introduced.

Mr. DAWES called attention to the resolution promising amnesty and grace, and which was copied from that offered the other day by Mr. Butler. It attempted to pledge the faith of the Government not only that no person shall have used against him evidence that he may give before the Committee, but that he shall not be tried at all on any evidence.

Mr. SHANKS admitted the resolution was, to say the least, precarious, and he would withdraw it.

Mr. SPALDING argued that the subject should be referred to Mr. Butler's select committee, expressing his opposition to the appointment of so many special committees.

Mr. SHANKS demanded the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.

The previous question was seconded. The first resolution, authorizing the appointment of a committee, was adopted, yeas 109, nays 28. The second resolution, authorizing the committee to send for persons and papers, was adopted without division. The third resolution, promising grace and amnesty to witnesses implicated in the crime, and which had not been withdrawn but modified, was rejected. The preamble was then modified so as to read:

WHEREAS, It is expedient that the treatment of prisoners of war and Union citizens held by the Confederate authorities during the rebellion shall be thoroughly investigated; therefore

Mr. STEVENS, rising to a personal explanation, referred to the correspondence published in the New York *Herald* of Monday, and questioned the propriety of publishing a private conversation. He admitted the political views attributed were correctly stated, but disclaimed the remarks attributed to him in reference to his colleague.

Mr. BROOMALL was granted permission to have his name recorded in the affirmative on the passage of the reconstruction bill. Similar permission was granted to such other members as desired it.

Mr. JULIAN introduced a bill to extend and apply the principles of the homestead act in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report immediately whether any American citizen has been arrested, tried, convicted or sentenced in Great Britain or Ireland for words spoken or acts done in the United States. In support of the resolution he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a statement of the case of S. J. Meany. He trusted there was spirit enough in the nation and weight of metal enough in the army and navy to take Mr. Meany out of prison and bring him back, even if in the march toward that person it became necessary to tread down the nation who held him.

Mr. WOOD said from personal observation within six weeks in Ireland, he was satisfied as to the insecurity of every American in that country. He presented a statement in the case of Colonel W. J. Nagle, who had been arrested as an officer of the Federal army, who was arrested on the way to Waterford, and is now held a prisoner. He asked his colleague (Robinson) to allow the resolution to apply to Nagle.

Mr. ROBINSON consented.

Mr. STEVENS expressed the hope that the House would not adopt the principle of trying here the judgments of British Courts. These were matters which every nation managed for itself, and he should be unwilling to allow any other nation to decide an action of an American court against rebels who might be subjects of such nations as well as this. He made a resolution of reference, he could see no objection.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. WASHBURNE offered a resolution declaring the burthen of the Government to be unequal and in proportion to property; that the exemption of any material portion of the wealth of the country from its due proportion is wrong, and should be avoided, and that to carry out the principle of right to tax the bonds of the Government should be given in any future system for funding bonds.

The House refused to second the previous question on the adoption of the resolutions, and they were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. ADAMS presented the protest of J. P. Knott, member from the Fourth District of Kentucky, against the action of the House in his case. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. BARNES asked leave to offer a joint resolution to reduce the tax on distilled spirits from two dollars to seventy-five cents per gallon.

Mr. SPALDING and others objected.

Mr. SCHENK introduced a bill to provide for granting honorable discharges to soldiers classed as deserters.

Mr. ASHLEY moved his bill, introduced a few days ago, as a substitute for it, and moved that the rules be suspended to hear it considered.

Mr. STEVENS asked of the Speaker whether the resolution adopted by the House did not prevent the consideration of the bill.

The Speaker replied that the resolution simply operated as a rule which could be set aside as other rules suspended by a two-third vote.

Several amendments were suggested by Messrs. Rollins, Cobb, Garfield and others. They were all ordered to be printed, and consideration set down for to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON, rising to a question of privilege, said the Judiciary Committee was directed at the last session to make a report this session on impeachment of the President, and was directed by the Committee to state that it is not prepared now to submit a report, but it will be prepared to submit a report on that subject at any session that may be held on or after the 15th of October. He (Wilson) is also requested to state the position occupied by the Committee on this question. Five members of the Committee are of opinion that such high crimes have not been proved against the President as would call for his impeachment; four members of the Committee occupy a position believing that sufficient matter has been developed in the case to call for the impeachment of the President. This is all I am directed to state, and I believe that the statement covers all the authority given me by the Committee.

Mr. BOUTWELL, in connection with the subject, offered a concurrent resolution for the adjournment of Congress till the 15th of October.

An animated debate ensued between Messrs. Wilson and Boutwell, Williams and Woodbridge, which closed at 5 o'clock.

Mr. BOYER rose at three P. M. to announce the death of his colleague, Mr. DENNISON.

The impeachment matter went over till to-morrow. Adjourned.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Exciting Game of Base Ball Between Akron and Mansfield Clubs—The Latter Defeated.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 10, 1867.—The match game of base ball between the Akron and Mansfield Clubs to-day excited a good deal of interest. The weather was fine, with gentle, cooling breezes stirring. At least fifteen hundred persons witnessed the game with unflagging interest from first to last. It resulted in a defeat of the Mansfield Club, the score standing 63 to 34. The Mansfield Club has challenged for another trial.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 10, 1867.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The annual election of the Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company was held to-day. The following were declared elected: D. N. Barney, New York; R. S. Burrows, Albion, N. Y.; J. Butterfield, Utica, N. Y.; Isaac Butts, Rochester, N. Y.; John J. Cisco, New York; Ezra Cornell, Ithica, N. Y.; Wm. E. Dodge, New York; A. Gaither, Cincinnati; N. Green, Louisville; Wilson G. Hunt, New York; George Jones, New York; Cambridge Livingston, New York; B. R. McAlpine, Rochester, N. Y.; E. D. Morgan, New York; Francis Morris, New York; G. H. Mumford, Rochester, N. Y.; Wm. Orton, New York; O. H. Palmer, Rochester, N. Y.; E. S. Sanford, New York; Hiram Sibley, Rochester; Moses Taylor, New York; J. H. Wade, Cleveland; George Walker, Springfield, Mass.; D. A. Wilson, Rochester, N. Y.; Legrand Lockwood, New York. About $20,000,000 of stock was represented, and the election was unanimous. At a meeting of the board held this evening, the following officers were elected: William Orton, President; H. Sibley, First Vice President; N. Green, Second Vice President. B. R. McAlpine, Third Vice President; O. H. Palmer, Secretary and Treasurer.

CONVICTS.

The steamer Iron Age, from Amsterdam, brought here ten convicts. They were at once taken into custody by the United States officials and handed over to Marshal Murray for safe keeping.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, arrived to-day.

FROM TOLEDO.

New Railroad Projected to Columbus.

TOLEDO, O., July 10.—The Convention called in the interest of the proposed railroad from Toledo to Columbus, Ohio, assembled in this city to-day. Full delegations from all important points along the route were present. Resolutions were adopted providing for an immediate survey of the route and the appointment of delegates to a meeting to be held in this city on the 18th instant, to effect permanent organization.

NICHOLSON PAVEMENT.

ITS DURABILITY TESTED.

Experience in Chicago—Question of Economy—Sanitary Qualities—General Advantages of the Improvement.

A special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* furnishes that paper an exhaustive history of the Nicholson Pavement in Chicago, with a statement of its merits and principal advantages. It was first introduced in Chicago in 1856 and from that time to December, 1866, 242,567 60 square yards have been constructed, which would amount to over eight miles of eighty feet street.

The first pavement was laid in 1856, by S. S. Greeley, and consisted of a half block, or about eight hundred square yards, being the north half of the block on Wells street, between South Water and Lake streets. This pavement was subjected to very heavy and continuous travel, being in close proximity to one of the bridges crossing the river, and most of the heavy teaming to the Galena Railroad passed over it. The ground at this point was low and wet. A portion of this pavement was taken up by direction of the city, under the supervision of Mr. Reuben Cleveland, then Superintendent of Public Works, in June, 1859, with a view to determine as to the expediency of laying any more of it. According to the sworn statement of this gentleman, as given in evidence before the United States Circuit Court, it was found that the blocks at that time had worn down three-sixteenths of an inch per year, and that they were perfectly sound in every respect.

The same individual, in November, 1865, examined the same pavement, and took from it several blocks and strips, which were produced in evidence before the same court. He testified that at that time, November, 1865, the blocks had worn down one and one-half inches, being a little more than one-eighth of an inch per annum, and that both the blocks and strips, after over nine years' wear and exposure, were free from rot, and as sound in every respect as when first laid in the pavement. This pavement was taken up in 1866, when the street was raised to grade, and relaid with the same pavement, but this half block, with the results in some portions of it, would have lasted for a couple of years longer.

The next piece, on Washington street, between LaSalle and Clark, laid in 1857, was, by way of experiment, in part constructed with beech wood blocks, instead of pine, which have not proved as durable. This piece, which lies immediately south of the Court House, in a very central situation, has been down about ten years, and is still in use, but will probably require relaying after another season.

Clark street (which is probably the street of most continuous and heavy travel of any street in our city,) was paved with this pavement from Randolph to Madison street in 1858, and from Madison to Polk, and Randolph to Lake in 1859. This pavement has received no repairs, and when it was laid during the summer of 1866, when it was repaved in a few places at an inconsiderable expense. This street was raised several feet to the new grade just prior to its paving, and the pavement laid on the new filling, without allowing the latter time to fill to settle, and without its being previously rammed. The pavement, with repairs in some places where depressions begin to show themselves, in the main, continues serviceable for two or three years longer. Portions of this pavement have recently taken up for the purpose of street excavations, and the blocks and strips appeared to be perfectly sound and free from any appearance of rot.

The pavement in Lake street, a street of very continuous and heavy travel, was laid in 1861, and has now been down six years. The pavement is still in very fair condition. There are a few depressions in it, which ought to receive immediate attention, to prevent them from extending, but the greater portion is smooth and level, and the pavements, as a whole, will, it is believed, be good for several years to come.

Portions of this were also recently taken up at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Lake and Lasalle streets, and the blocks and strips found to be sound and free from rot.

The pavements above mentioned having been laid the longest and subjected to the most continuous and heavy traffic, are the only ones to which we deem it important specially to refer.

DURABILITY.

From the experience afforded by these streets the duration of the pavement, under heavy and continous travel, has been found not to be less than ten years and it has been demonstrated that the pavement during this period continues sound and free from rot. It is the opinion of those most experienced in its construction, that if laid upon a heavier flooring, dipped in tar, and the joints thoroughly grouted, and laid out in the best manner, in strict conformity with the specifications of the patent—that it would last fifteen years, and most of the time without any considerable repairs.

ECONOMY.

Taking, however, the duration of the pavement to be ten years, without repairs to any considerable extent, it would appear that the cost of this pavement is less, taking the whole period of duration into view, than any other form of pavement which has been laid in Chicago. The principal pavements with which it can be compared here, are the bowlder or cobble stone pavement, and the block stone pavement.

Lake street was laid with the bowlder or cobble stone pavement in 1856. Under the heavy travel of that street, this pavement very soon began to give way; and after very frequent repairs, it was taken up in 1861, and the Nicholson substituted in its place.

The travel on this street from 1861 to 1867, has been much greater than from 1856 to 1861. No repairs have as yet been made upon the Nicholson, and it has already lasted under heavier traffic a year longer than the cobble stone; and is likely with repairs in some places, to continue a good pavement for several years to come.

Clark street, from Lake to South Water, was paved with the same cobble stone pavement in 1856. It was paved a second time with the same in 1862, and this latter pavement, now only five years old, is in a very bad condition, and requires to be immediately relaid throughout.

The cobble stone on Wells street, between Lake and Randolph, which was laid in 1860, is almost entirely used up, and those of the streets paved with this form of paving which have lasted longer, have been rough, hard to travel, and frequently in need of repairs.

A comparison of the relative durability of the other form of stone pavement—the block stone—with the Nicolson, may be best made by comparing the east end of South Water street, between Michigan avenue and the Illinois Central freight depot, paved with this species of pavement, and Central avenue, the street running in front of the depot between South Water and Lake streets, paved with the Nicolson. Both of these streets were paved at the same time. The block stone was laid with selected stone, in the best manner. The street on which the Nicolson was laid is a very narrow street, directly in front of the depot of the Illinois Central and Michigan Central Railroads, where it is subjected to travel of the most incessant character, day and night. South Water street at the point named is a wide street, and of course the travel is distributed over a larger surface than on Central avenue.

These two pavements in the original cost were very nearly the same. They have neither of them been repaired. The heavy and continuous traffic of seven years has told severely upon both, and each of them requires to be relaid. There is very little difference in the present condition of these two pavements.

Again, Washington street was paved with the Nicholson between Clark and Lasalle, and with the block-stone between Lasalle and Market streets, both in the same year, 1858; and after the lapse of nine years, both, on the same street, they are in about the same condition at the present time.

These comparisons of the comparative durability of the Nicholson and the stone pavements, as applied to about the same amount of wear, under the same conditions, seem to show that the Nicholson and block-stone, as they have been laid here, do not differ materially in their durability; while the cobble or boulder stone appears to be less reliable for wear than either of the others on heavily-travelled streets.

There is, however, another consideration affecting the economical question, which is too apt to be overlooked, but which is, in fact, of very great importance; and that is the saving which results to horses and vehicles from the use of the Nicholson. It has been estimated by the *Scientific American* that the Nicholson will save over 50 per cent. of the wear and tear of horses and vehicles, as compared with the stone pavements. These figures must of course be to a great extent conjectural, but according to the reports of the Commissioner of Public Works, in June, 1869, with a view to determine as to the expediency of laying any more of it. According to the sworn statement of this gentleman, as given in evidence before the United States Circuit Court, it was found that the blocks at that time had worn down three-sixteenths of an inch per year, and that they were perfectly sound in every respect.

The same individual, in November, 1865, examined the same pavement, and took from it several blocks and strips, which were produced in evidence before the same court. He testified that at that time, November, 1865, the blocks had worn down one and one-half inches, being a little more than one-eighth of an inch per annum, and that both the blocks and strips, after over nine years' wear and exposure, were free from rot, and as sound in every respect as when first laid in the pavement. This pavement was taken up in 1866, when the street was raised to grade, and relaid with the same pavement, but this half block, with the results in some portions of it, would have lasted for a couple of years longer.

The next piece, on Washington street, between LaSalle and Clark, laid in 1857, was, by way of experiment, in part constructed with beech wood blocks, instead of pine, which have not proved as durable. This piece, which lies immediately south of the Court House, in a very central situation, has been down about ten years, and is still in use, but will probably require relaying after another season.

Clark street (which is probably the street of most continuous and heavy travel of any street in our city,) was paved with this pavement from Randolph to Madison street in 1858, and from Madison to Polk, and Randolph to Lake in 1859. This pavement has received no repairs, and when it was laid during the summer of 1866, when it was repaved in a few places at an inconsiderable expense. This street was raised several feet to the new grade just prior to its paving, and the pavement laid on the new filling, without allowing the latter time to fill to settle, and without its being previously rammed. The pavement, with repairs in some places where depressions begin to show themselves, in the main, continues serviceable for two or three years longer. Portions of this pavement have recently taken up for the purpose of street excavations, and the blocks and strips appeared to be perfectly sound and free from any appearance of rot.

The pavement in Lake street, a street of very continuous and heavy travel, was laid in 1861, and has now been down six years. The pavement is still in very fair condition. There are a few depressions in it, which ought to receive immediate attention, to prevent them from extending, but the greater portion is smooth and level, and the pavements, as a whole, will, it is believed, be good for several years to come.

Portions of this were also recently taken up at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Lake and Lasalle streets, and the blocks and strips found to be sound and free from rot.

The pavements above mentioned having been laid the longest and subjected to the most continuous and heavy traffic, are the only ones to which we deem it important specially to refer.

DURABILITY.

From the experience afforded by these streets the duration of the pavement, under heavy and continous travel, has been found not to be less than ten years and it has been demonstrated that the pavement during this period continues sound and free from rot. It is the opinion of those most experienced in its construction, that if laid upon a heavier flooring, dipped in tar, and the joints thoroughly grouted, and laid out in the best manner, in strict conformity with the specifications of the patent—that it would last fifteen years, and most of the time without any considerable repairs.

ECONOMY.

Taking, however, the duration of the pavement to be ten years, without repairs to any considerable extent, it would appear that the cost of this pavement is less, taking the whole period of duration into view, than any other form of pavement which has been laid in Chicago. The principal pavements with which it can be compared here, are the bowlder or cobble stone pavement, and the block stone pavement.

Lake street was laid with the bowlder or cobble stone pavement in 1856. Under the heavy travel of that street, this pavement very soon began to give way; and after very frequent repairs, it was taken up in 1861, and the Nicholson substituted in its place.

The travel on this street from 1861 to 1867, has been much greater than from 1856 to 1861. No repairs have as yet been made upon the Nicholson, and it has already lasted under heavier traffic a year longer than the cobble stone; and is likely with repairs in some places, to continue a good pavement for several years to come.

Clark street, from Lake to South Water, was paved with the same cobble stone pavement in 1856. It was paved a second time with the same in 1862, and this latter pavement, now only five years old, is in a very bad condition, and requires to be immediately relaid throughout.

The cobble stone on Wells street, between Lake and Randolph, which was laid in 1860, is almost entirely used up, and those of the streets paved with this form of paving which have lasted longer, have been rough, hard to travel, and frequently in need of repairs.

A comparison of the relative durability of the other form of stone pavement—the block stone—with the Nicolson, may be best made by comparing the east end of South Water street, between Michigan avenue and the Illinois Central freight depot, paved with this species of pavement, and Central avenue, the street running in front of the depot between South Water and Lake streets, paved with the Nicolson. Both of these streets were paved at the same time. The block stone was laid with selected stone, in the best manner. The street on which the Nicolson was laid is a very narrow street, directly in front of the depot of the Illinois Central and Michigan Central Railroads, where it is subjected to travel of the most incessant character, day and night. South Water street at the point named is a wide street, and of course the travel is distributed over a larger surface than on Central avenue.

These two pavements in the original cost were very nearly the same. They have neither of them been repaired. The heavy and continuous traffic of seven years has told severely upon both, and each of them requires to be relaid. There is very little difference in the present condition of these two pavements.

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NEW GOLD FIELD.

Wonderful Discoveries in Mexico and New Mexico.

A letter from Chihuahua, Mexico, speaks of rich gold and silver bearing quartz, eighty miles east from there, on the Rio Concho, a bold flowing stream, gold has been successfully prospected for a distance of thirty leagues, paying from three to five dollars per day per hand, and frequently five times that sum is taken out. Although the discoveries are of very recent date, there are now upwards of eighteen hundred miners at work. The writer says: Our neighbor, Uncle Sam, who never misses an opportunity for bettering the condition of his numerous household, should not overlook the advantages to be derived from the acquisition of this and other mines. He will have to purchase them or bargain with the Republic for as much of Mexican *terra firma* as is comprised in these States at the earliest opportunity, so that the universal Yankee Nation may have a door yard to the back yard of the Continent, which will pay millions more of the national debt, besides affording elbow room to frontier men, who are always looking for a new and better location.

Another letter to the St. Louis *Republican*, (from which paper we take the above,) dated Mora, New Mexico, says that on the Cimarron river, fifty miles from this plaza, a placer has been discovered that bids fair to rival the past wonders of California. So far the extent of the digging has been about fifteen miles up and down the river. The gold is of a fine quality, coarse and easily saved. Miners are panning out from five to fifteen dollars a day, and many are engaged building sluices. The Government posts are almost deserted by the employees, who are crowding to the mines.

STATE ITEMS.

Attorney General Brewster has appointed J. W. M. Newlin, of Philadelphia, Deputy Attorney General *vice* B. F. Etter, of Harrisburg.

On Friday last a fatal accident occurred South of Titusville about one mile, resulting in the death of a man named Young, by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands.

While Samuel Gregory, of Delaware county, farmer, was mending a fence, the other day his old sow was chewing $1,700 of his greenbacks, which were in the pocket of his vest hanging on a bush near by. The latter job was effectually and hopelessly done.

Sunday evening, a girl named Nellie Ross, *alias* Nellie Wright, living at the Mead House, a notorious house on First street, Pittsburgh, while engaged in an altercation with a man known as Baltimore Jack, suddenly snatched a pistol from his pocket, threatening to kill herself or him. A scuffle ensued, during which the pistol was discharged, the ball going into one of her limbs near the hip, inflicting a bad wound.

Max Fiecher, of Clarion, visited Pithole last week for the purpose of purchasing an engine-boiler, fell in with an individual named Jones, and in a few hours was swindled and robbed of $150. He did not secure his boiler nor did he recover his money.

The Greene county *Republican* says: Little or nothing is being done in the wool trade in this county. Fine wool has not yet been placed in the market, and we hear of but few sales of coarse or common. Prices range from 45 to 60 cents for the latter. It is probable the trade will not open brisk till after harvest.

The Washington *Reporter* says: The wool trade of our county may be said to have hardly yet commenced. Buyers have been on the lookout, and have succeeded in making a few purchases of small lots at about fifty cents. The fleece clips are all unsold, and the farmers generally, but very few of them are so pressed for means as to be compelled to sell, appear to be disposed to hold on for better figures.

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The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

OUR Democratic neighbor must be hard-up for props to support his partisanship and his party, that he has to resort to bogus reports of "OLD THAD.'S" talks for the purpose. Why does he not rather give the sentiments of Judge SHARSWOOD on the currency question?

IF possible, the Northern Democrats are more dissatisfied with SHERIDAN than unreconstructed Southern rebels. The Boston *Post* says thanks by Congress to him is an insult to the President. The whole loyal people have thanked the General in their hearts, and if the President or the *Post* chooses to think that this means the opposite feeling toward him, let them think so; they will stand in no great danger of being seriously disputed.

THE Washington *Republican*, which, in former times, was the kitchen organ of the White House, says it is "currently reported" that the President has signified his intention to disregard the opinion of Mr. STANBERY, and carry out the Reconstruction laws in the letter and spirit of Congress; that he will remove none of the commanders, but will sustain them in their declared views and intentions. The paper says it has been assured that such is the President's language in substance, and that it has been unofficially communicated to leading members of Congress through "a distinguished gentleman" whose name is withheld. The *Republican* manifests its own doubts by asking if this is true.

As might be expected, the affairs of Mexico are stimulating filibusterism, in conjunction with the motive for revenge which the fate of MAXIMILIAN has created. The report that an Austrian fleet has sailed for the Mexican coast, to demand the body of MAXIMILIAN, is still more important. It is not usual to go to a funeral in that way. It looks, rather, like an undertaking which the MONROE doctrine will forbid, and quite as objectionable as the original one that carried the unhappy MAXIMILIAN to the land that furnished him a hospitable grave. Taken as a whole, the signs are not favorable for perfect quiet in Mexico, nor for the most agreeable state of things so far as we are concerned as the nearest neighbor and most interested party. Those who hold that, sooner or later, the United States will have to step in and give Mexico a stable Government, will not be at a loss for encouragement in the way things are shaping.

THE DARKEY AT THE BALLOT BOX.

The darkey has always been trouble. some. From the time of his grandfather HAM—if indeed HAM was his grandfather—until the present year of grace, he has been continually getting into places where he was not wanted. Every body knows how much mischief he has been in the habit of doing, by getting into other people's wood piles. For the last thirty years no Democratic Statesman, no epistle-to-Philemon Doctor of Divinity, no negro-hating professor of Moral Philosophy, no pro-slavery ethnologist in the whole land has been able to settle himself down for a comfortable snooze, either in Church, or State, or college, or university, without having his repose disturbed by some impertinence of the darkey. Then he has always been so unreasonable, and such an outlaw. If he was a slave he would run off from his master whenever he got a chance, in defiance of all reason and the plainest provisions of the Constitution. If he belonged to a master he would, in the face of the very letter of the eighth commandment, steal himself, and feloniously carry himself away; and he was even so hardened in dishonesty, that he would steal his wife and children and carry them away. But what was worse than all is, he would and did, in disregard of every principle of propriety, keep all the time going on and multiplying until he had replenished the country with darkies to the extent of four millions. And even now he did not stop, but the notion having crept through his thick wool, and thicker skull into what little brain he had, that four million people, even though they were black, were a mighty force, were, in fact, an engine of four million man-power,—he every now and then manifested a disposition to run the engine for his own benefit instead of running it, as he was bound to do, for the benefit of white democrats of the aristocratic persuasion. If it had been permitted to old father NOAH to come to life again and just after swaking out of a big spree to catch the darkey at these carryings-on, wouldn't he have given him a lecture that would have done him good?

Only think of it—four million darkies, every one as black as a

> Raven from the dim domains
> On the Night's Plutonian shore,

Every one as bull headed as his father had been the very purest of "Hinglish gentlemen;" all paddling their canoes in the same direction, and that right "again" the Constitution, right "again" the Epistle to PHILEMON, and right "again" the curse of NOAH upon Canaan! Was it not enough to break the heart of every Democratic politician, and every "Conservative" doctor of divinity in the country? In view of it might not every one of them have well exclaimed, in the language of an eminent Democrat now in his grave, "our sufferings is intolerable!"

The war came on—a war all about the darkey; and where was the black rascal then? Was not he just lying low and laughing in his sleeve? While the white folks were cutting one another's throats about him, he was just good naturedly holding their hats and biding his time, always thinking to himself, however, that "may be" the boys in blue, after a while, would need the darkey to help them, and then as soon as they called on him he would "count in," but until they did call on him, he would "count out." In the long run it turned out just as the darkey from the beginning thought it would. The boys in blue did discover that they needed the darkey in the fight, they did call on him to help them, he did count in, and then the matter was soon settled. To the Democratic politicians and epistle-to-Philemon doctors of divinity, nothing was plainer than that it was wrong in the darkey to fight for the stars and stripes, sinful for him to die for the Constitution, an outrage for him to lie down in a bloody grave that Liberty and the Union might live. Every thing the darkey did in that behalf was, to the politicians aforesaid, unconstitutional—to the doctors of divinity aforesaid, anti-Christian. In their eyes it was a fatal wounding of the Constitution in the house of its friends, a base betrayal of Christianity, a contemptuous disregard of the curse of NOAH.

They comforted themselves, however, with the hope that beyond this the darkey's pretensions would not reach, that farther than this his grasping hand would not be stretched out. Surely, they thought, he could not so far forget what he owed to nature and the curse of NOAH, as to attempt anything more. But so did not think the darkey. "If I'se good enough to fight, I'se good enough to vote," he sullenly muttered, and it grated as dolefully on the ears of the Democratic politicians and Doctors of Divinity as if it had been the rumbling of an earthquake. To make matters worse, THAD. STEVENS and the Black Republicans took up the question and asked, "If the darkey is good enough to fight and die for the Constitution, is not he good enough to vote for the Constitution? If he saved it with his blood why should not he save it with his vote?" "Remember the compromises of the Constitution," excitedly replied the Democratic politicians. "Do not forget the curse of NOAH and the epistle to PHILEMON," devoutly answered the Doctors of Divinity. "Give us the clear head, the loyal heart, the strong hand of the living darkey," thundered THAD. STEVENS, "and let the dead past bury its dead." It was enough. The Democratic politicians and curse-of-NOAH Doctors of Divinity were defeated; the darkey was a voter, and when he went to the ballot box at Washington the other day, he proved himself a Black, a very, very Black Republican, didn't he?

It is a common saying, and all experience proves it to be true, that no great war ever leaves things as it finds them. Our great war did not leave the darkey as it found him, and it did not leave the Democratic politicians, or the epistle-to-Philemon doctors of divinity where it found them. It found them up and left them down; it found the darkey down and left him up. "Heaven at last pays well; the fisher in his net is caught," wrote the old Greek philosopher; and the same may well be written now in view of the changes brought about by our great war—the aforesaid Democratic politicians and doctors of divinity were the fishers; they angled for the darkey and caught themselves. Verily Heaven has at last paid them well.

What will the darkey, the black, stupid, ignorant fellow, do at the ballot-box? ask the conservatives in church and in State. What did he do at it the other day in Washington? is the reply. Will not what he did there do for a sample? As soon as he was permitted to fight he proved that he knew which side to fight on, and he proved the other day at Washington that he knew quite as well which side to vote on. Isn't this the white man's government? despondingly ask the Copperhead politicians. I, says the darkey, fought side by side with my white brothers under GEORGE WASHINGTON to wrest the government from the clutches of GEORGE III. I stood shoulder to shoulder with them under ANDREW JACKSON to save it from the British a second time, and I mingled my blood with theirs in the late rebellion to prevent it from being destroyed by HORACE GREELEY'S friend, JEFF. DAVIS, and what we won together and saved together belongs to us both together, and not to either one of us to the exclusion of the other. What about the curse of NOAH? Is it to be entirely overlooked and disregarded? devoutly and piously query the "*conservative*" doctors of divinity. Well, as to that, answers the darkey, not being a theologian myself, I would beg to refer you to THAD. STEVENS and BEN. BUTLER and BEN. WADE. HORACE GREELEY, moreover, if he should not be too much engaged junketing with JEFF. DAVIS and his other secesh friends, might throw some light on the subject.

When the darkey was fighting he made a difference between the boys in blue and the grey backs. He did not shoot as readily at the blue as at the grey. And notwithstanding all that "Philosopher" GREELEY and his secesh friends may say to the contrary, he will not vote as readily for the grey as for the blue. In the rifle-pits he did not shoot at his friends instead of his foes, and at the ballot-box he will not vote for his foes instead of his friends. GREELEY may fraternize as much as he pleases with the rebels. It is not unfit that he should. There is no blood feud between him and them. Throughout the whole war he and all his kith and kin kept a safe distance from rebel bullets. But the case is very different with the darkey. He did not keep out of the reach of rebel bullets during the war. There is a blood-feud between him and the rebels, and a deep and a deadly one. And although he may not avenge himself on them by shedding their blood, he will take good care not to vote them into a position to shed any more of his.

NO CAUSE OF COMPLAINT.

Those States that got themselves into the secession scrape, have no occasion to grumble about being under military rule. They are better off now in regard to Government, than they have been for six years past, if not for a longer period. The fact is, that they have not been under any other than military rule, since the day they began their rebellion. During the period of frantic and insane madness that assembled the rabble, which was afterwards drilled and disciplined into an army, they were under no Government at all, strictly speaking. After that, the Confederacy was, to all intents and purposes, a military Government. The war took precedence of every thing. The armies were held together and recruited by the severest conscription, the supplies were levied and collected by military authority, trade regulations and prices were decreed by the same power and with paramount reference to the interests and success of the rebellion, and the whole country was overrun, harassed and intimidated by bodies of soldiers, larger or smaller, carrying into effect military orders.

The military control established temporarily in those States now is a government of laws, compared with the despotism of past years, and "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are infinitely better secured to all the people. That tyranny and usurpation seized the citizens and turned them into the army, it seized their servants and employed them in military labor, and it seized the food of families, to subsist both in their enforced positions. The United States military government protects all persons and property, maintains order and liberty, pays honestly for all that it buys, and supplies with food those that otherwise would starve. Besides this, it is aiding them in the process of restoration to a civil government that deserves the name.

At this moment—and this significant fact should suppress complaints—the States that are under the military rule of the United States, according to the laws of Congress, are in a more quiet, happy and promising condition than either Tennessee, prematurely restored while rebellion was still rampant, or Kentucky that, although overstocked with rebels, never seceded at all. In fact, civil rights and liberties are better protected and insured to the whole population than they were, not only during the rebellion, but before. The Southern people, therefore, have no cause to complain on account of the military rule established temporarily, since it is designed to further their recovery from the ruins of secession, and to promote their personal, social and material prosperity.

SCAFFOLD RAPTURES.

Grave doubts may be entertained by good people, whether the religious scenes sometimes presented on the scaffold, and in which the condemned murderer takes a conspicuous part, are of salutary influence or tendency. Such doubts do not, by any means, necessarily involve any judgment unfavorable to the religious professions of the unhappy man. Without raising the question of their correctness, or of his sincerity, it may be seriously doubted whether the cause of religion is honored or the power of moral influences in the community is strengthened by such exhibitions as we refer to. The unfavorable impressions often made by them have been too frequently seen and avowed to require any repetition from us.

Of the triumphs of grace over many men doomed to death for crimes, the evidence is certainly sufficient to justify benevolent hopes and charitable judgments. But most persons are aware, too, of the unreliable character of emotions and professions and purposes elicited by the near prospect of death. The most faithful ministers of the gospel and writers on Christian experience have been free in their expressions on this point. The most assiduous endeavors of spiritual advisers are undoubtedly demanded by the awful condition of a fellow man under the sentence of death, and their success in leading such a one to repentance and the SAVIOR, can not but be a matter of gratification to every Christian person. Yet, while rejecting the flippant jeers of impiety, often indulged on such occasions as we have referred to, that Christian person may deeply regret them, for the sake of religion and sound morals. It is a delicate subject, we are aware, but it seems to us that the cell and not the scaffold is the proper scene for pious efforts with the condemned, and that raptures of religious ecstacy, though they may be sincere, are not befitting to the murderer on the gallows.

FROM BETHANY, WEST VA.

The Harvest Season—Importance of Machinery—Bethany College Commencement.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BETHANY, W. VA., July 6, 1867.

Excepting the endless clatter of the hay mowers, as they send out their unharmonious sounds, from hill and valley, the quiet of this sequestered village is undisturbed. As we listen to these machines and note the rapidity of their work, we cannot but wonder at the recent progress which science and art have made in the operations of husbandry. What could have once required the labor of *one hundred* men in the fields of ancient Bethany, is now performed by *one*, in those surrounding its modern namesake. Perhaps there never was a time when these improvements will be brought into greater requisition, for never before was there a promise of more abundant harvests. The hay crop is excellent, and that most important of all cereals, wheat, produces the same exhilarating feelings in the opticure, that the vision of Van Tassel's barn yard gave to the lank and hungry Ichabod Crane.

I knew it is generally the *pun* rather than the *bonmot* that brings about such ovacles in the house; but strange as it may seem this "*quelquechose*" not only furnishes a liberal supply of the gastronomic article, but is itself the (grease) Greece in which are served up some of the richest literary repasts. A few days ago, the great annual event of this kind occurred in the Commencement of Bethany College, in which for two days and nights, an immense throng were gladly entertained with essays, orations and debates, both *rare* and *well done*. Although twenty-six of these occasions have transpired in the history of Bethany College, none seemed to call forth greater admiration and praise of the old "Alma Mater." Such a vivat conferred the honorary degree of A. B. on eight of her sons, swelling the list of her Alumni to 339 in all. Besides a large collection of lady visitors, we noticed the presence of quite a number of distinguished gentlemen representing the press, various corporations, Congress and the pulpit. The buildings of this college when complete, will rival in elaborateness and style the finest of Europe or America. Her professional chairs are honorably filled, and her board of curators competent, faithful and liberal. We learn that at their recent session a resolution was passed admitting the sons of all Protestant preachers to *free* instruction in all the schools of the college. This is a step in the right direction, and deserves the commendation of every philanthropist. Having taken the Bible as her text book, she proposes to be guided by its broad catholic principles, rather than by sectarian or denominational lines. It is further understood that as her endowments increase, liberal overtures will be made for the education of any indigent young men. Without saying more now, we propose at some future time to present some considerations why Pittsburgh should foster in a large degree the interest of this great institution of learning. I send you a catalogue of the session just ended, from which you will see that the next session will begin the last Monday in September. F. A. B.

Colonel McClure Among the Mormons.

Colonel McClure, of our State, has been spending some time with the Mormons—the leaders, not the common people, whom it is impossible to reach, so great is the tyranny. He has a poor opinion of the whole set, as I express the belief that "the world elsewhere may be sought in vain for a despotism so relentless and pitiless as is Mormonism." He pronounces the whole thing a "stupendous fraud." He thinks Brigham Young, by whom he was entertained, "a greatly underrated man by most persons in the East," and "a great administrator and a leader of surpassing attainments." The Colonel draws a striking picture of Mormonism and its leader, and confesses the rumors of schism and discontent among the faithful, threatening the stability of the wonderful organization. He concludes as follows:

> "Secret discontent, positive dissatisfaction, or open rebellion, have their place around every throb of the system. Any one of these, or all of them, in one distant action the restless reader may be expecting to see. Its own enormity must give it the grave which itself to other great canvas were tending in the declivity of this half of the nineteenth century. Its monstrosities, its blasphemies, its contempt for the light of the nineteenth century, just laws and political institutions, its suffering a plague, its appalling mockery and blasphemy of all that is pure or holy, and its frightful stain upon our national statute books. With its strong arm for lawlessness, its never dimly maintaining virtue, order and law—with its entered our household, bereaving us of kindred, has gone so near or wounded so deeply. Rufus K. King, for fully forty years, was socially, our close companion and friend—in business, our counselor and guide. For much of material prosperity we are indebted to his guardianship. But highly as we estimate him in this relation, his companionship was far more precious.

A family state-room car, intended for through travel between New York and Chicago, via Allentown, has been put on the track by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. It was built at the Company's shops at Fort Wayne, at a cost of $30,000. All who have seen it declare it the most perfect one of the kind yet produced, and far superior, in point of comfort, to any cars in the East. This is the first one of ten which are to be placed on the line to accommodate the necessary traffic on this route.

A New York letter says: The public meeting to express indignation at the "murder of Maximilian," is understood to be abandoned, for the reason that it is likely to embarrass certain plans and projects now on foot, here and in New Orleans, of a character that will startle Juarez. I might be more specific on this point if it was quite certain that the reports in circulation are founded on fact.

The freedmen were about the only men in the South who celebrated the Fourth of July. Reverence for that day is a pretty good test of one's devotion to the Union. It may be manifested in various ways, as may the want of it; but in no way so plainly as by a stolid indifference to the fact that the day is the anniversary of our National Independence.

A little passage took place between M. Disraeli and Minister Adams at a recent dinner. Disraeli said this country was no guide for England in politics, adding that "America was a colony, and had no great national traditions to keep her straight." The American Minister was sitting opposite the English leader, although the latter subsequently declared he was not aware of the fact. Mr. Adams rose and said that "if America was a colony, then she had the traditions of the mother country. But if she was not a colony, but a great nation, she had the traditions of her founders, and her founders were Englishmen who rose and said that they were dissatisfied with English institutions."

A letter to the *Country Gentleman* contains the following: "I want to tell my story, which I know to be true and perfectly correct, as all the parties are to me well known and of unimpeachable veracity. The scene is in Berkshire county, Mass. A boy reaped wheat in a field; that boy grew to be a man and lived to the ripe old age of eighty-two years. Before he died, he sat in his arm-chair and saw a neighbor of his from day to day drawing saw-logs to a mill; this man drew, and sawed, and sold 152,000 feet of lumber; and all from 3½ acres of ground upon which the old man when a boy had reaped wheat. The timber was mostly pine, some oak."

In the New York *Commercial*, of Tuesday, Mr. Weed says:

> We parted, yesterday, in an imperfect tribute to the public usefulness and personal worth of Ex-Governor John A. King, with an old friend and political rival, friend. Before the tomb closes over the remains of that eminently good man. It opens to receive those of another, closer and dearer friend.

THE "dearer friend" was Rufus H. King, the Albany banker. The following sentence in Mr. Weed's feeling notice of his friend, betrays how sensible he is that one by one his old associates, political and personal, are falling by the way:

> This blow falls heavily upon one whose sources of intellectual and social enjoyment, Time, with its relentless scythe, keeps narrowing. Death, only a few days since entered our household, bereaving us of kindred, has gone so near or wounded so deeply. Rufus King, for fully forty years, was, socially, our close companion and friend—in business, our counselor and guide. For much of material prosperity we are indebted to his guardianship. But highly as we estimate him in this relation, his companionship was far more precious.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A dispatch from Leavenworth says the grasshoppers which have been rusticating since early spring upon the green fields and beautiful prairies of Kansas, have become fully developed, and are now on their annual march. There will be no crops of any kind in Kansas this year. In the district which has been infested with this plague, fields, pastures and gardens could not be burnt off cleaner than these pests have scoured them. As to what the crops will be the writer may be disappointed.

The safe of Hannah, Lay & Co., of Chicago, was broken open during business hours on Saturday, and eight thousand six hundred dollars in United States bonds, mostly seven-thirties, were stolen.

In 1863, David Shean and Madison Y. Johnson, two notorious rebel sympathizers, of Galena, in Illinois, were arrested by J. Russell Jones, United States Marshal, of the Northern District of Illinois, for treasonable utterances, and confined for two months in Fort Lafayette. They afterward sued Mr. Jones before the Jo Daviess County Circuit Court for false imprisonment, laying their damages at $100,000. Judgment was given for the defendant.

A German chemist publishes the following simple method of preserving small quantities of ice, which he has practiced with success: Put the ice into a deep dish, cover it with a plate, and place the dish on a pillow stuffed with feathers, and cover the top with another pillow carefully, and by this means exclude the external air. Feathers are well known non-conductors of heat, and in consequence the ice is preserved from melting. Dr. Schwartz states that he has thus preserved six pounds of ice for eight days. The plan is simple, and within the reach of every household.

Thus far a large number of seizures of liquors and distilleries have been made in New York. The board has the power to confiscate property worth less than three dollars, whenever seized for violations of the revenue laws; but when it amounts to more than that sum the cases have to go to Washington, where they are finally disposed of. It will soon become an impossibility for dealers to carry on an illegal trade in that city.

The *National Intelligencer*, referring to the allusions which have been made to a letter Booth is said to have addressed to the editor on the day before the assassination, says: No communication whatever of any kind from Booth or any of his associates in that great crime was ever received by any person, directly or indirectly connected with the *National Intelligencer*. That such a letter had been written was believed, but what became of it, or what were its contents, have until recently remained a mystery.

According to the Havana correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, Puerto Rico must be a sort of moral Paradise. He speaks from personal knowledge, that through the island bars and bolts are unknown; the doors of dwellings are always open; if your purse drops upon your path, or is mislaid, it is not lost. The moral atmosphere seems almost perfect, and in happy consistency with the healthfulness of the people are their homes.

The London *Times* thinks that the number of English pulpits where ritualism is defended is over estimated at 2,000.

There is a remarkable artificial fountain at Bennington, Vt. The water is brought in a six-inch pipe from an elevation of 325 feet, and is thrown in an inch jet to the height of 154 feet. The nature work cost $20,000. The celebrated fountain at Chatsworth, England, throws a jet only 90 feet high.

The *British Colonist* of May 16th complains of the British statesmen because they had not anticipated the Yankees in purchasing the Russian possessions,—that "magnificent territory to the north of us," as the *Colonist* calls it; and says that its purchase was "a master-stroke of Mr. Seward."

Le Monde relates an extraordinary fact tending to prove an influence of the cholera upon the mental faculties. A working man, well advanced in years, had a violent attack of cholera in 1865. Up to this moment he had certainly evinced no special ability, but after his recovery, he commenced to write poetry, and has already published quite a volume of poems.

Farm hands are wanted in the West, and the demand for them comes from all quarters. The enormous crop now almost ready for the harvest will require, to properly secure it, more hands than can be procured in the West, and this affords a splendid opportunity to the thousands of men out of work in the Eastern cities, to go and work successfully going from one store to another soliciting employment.

The wheat crop of the United States is said by experienced farmers and dealers in the West, to be the largest crop ever grown in this country, and it is estimated at the enormous amount of 225,000,000 bushels.

The *Constitutional Union*, of Washington city, reports that a Runic inscription has been discovered near the Great Falls in the Potomac; that it records the death of an Icelandic woman, named Snaesi, who died in the year 1051; that the discovery proves the visit of the Northmen to some three or four centuries before the time of Columbus, and that they made explorations inland. It is also stated that fragments of teeth, bronze trinkets, coins and other curious things have been found from the grave. Considering the dearth of news just now this is a timely discovery, decidedly.

The Abyssinian captives, who were incarcerated because Queen Victoria would not marry King Theodore of Anyssinia, are to be released by force, a troop of English soldiers having been sent for that purpose. The only trouble about this is that the unfortunate captives will probably be slain as soon as the rumor of an armed force reaches their cruel jailors.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* tells of a young woman in that city who nightly has a personal encounter with a piano, which she tortures in a most cruel manner. She begins playing her piano and singing operatic airs every evening at about ten o'clock, and continues until about one the next morning. As all the windows are kept open at this hot season, the neighbors toss on their beds and perspire and threaten unutterable things.

PERSONAL.

—Garibaldi, in a recent address, spoke as follows: "Rome, the slave of tyranny, as you say, and polluted by the embraces of the priest, knows well that I shall not fail in my task. An old remnant of Mount Janiculus in that city, I desire above all to return there, and to share in the deliverance of that sanctuary of Italian glories. You, my friends, who are willing lower will be present also at the decisive banquet of redemption, from which not a single Italian must be missing, since the question to be dealt with is that of liberty or of slavery for the whole of Italy."

—A Paris letter, referring to the Princess of Wales in her illness, says: "It would be difficult to say to what an extent she is endeared in the popular imagination; and there are few people in the country who have not felt her illness as a personal grief and anxiety to themselves. Much has been said about the apparent carelessness of the Prince, without, I think, foundation. He is extremely fond of her, and we may be sure that if he rides and goes to Paris, and goes about as usual, it is by her most express desire."

—Senator Morton, of Indiana, has been improved by his visit to the Hot Springs, Arkansas. In a letter, he describes as follows the treatment: The Hot Springs are found in a narrow valley, between two low ranges of the Ozark mountains, running nearly north and south. They issue from the mountain, on the east side of the valley, about fifty feet above the base, and are nearly fifty in number. The water varies in temperature from 78 deg. to 158 deg., and is carried through wooden troughs into the tops of small bath houses, at the base of the mountain, situated on the bank of Hot Spring creek. The patient first enters the dressing room, where he is disrobed and prepared for the bath. He then goes back into another, where he enters a large tub filled with water as hot as he can bear it. He remains in this five or six minutes and then goes back further into the vapor room. This is a small close room, having for its floor an open wooden grating, beneath which is a reservoir of hot water. He sits down on a little bench, and finds by his side a tin bucket filled with hot water from the spring, and a tin cup. This water he drinks freely, so hot that it almost burns his mouth, and, strange to say, discovers that he likes it, and that it does not make him sick. And now, if his bath is not as impervious as parchment, he will perspire as he never did before. After remaining in the vapor a few minutes he goes back and again enters the hot water, stays in that a minute or two, is then rubbed off and dressed, goes to his room, gets between the blankets, drinks repeatedly of the hot water, perspires about thirty minutes, is then thoroughly rubbed, puts on dry flannels, dresses and goes to dinner with an appetite. The power of these baths to produce perspiration is extraordinary. I had no perspiration below the waist from the time of my first attack, but the second bath here brought it out profusely on my limbs, and now I can perspire as well as anybody.

—A searching investigation has brought to light a defaulter in the person of Rev. C. C. Hutchinson, late Indian agent of the Ottawas in Kansas, who is deficient for an amount exceeding thirty thousand dollars for moneys received from the sales of Ottawa trust lands. A portion of this money had found its way into the Ottawa University, of which Rev. L. S. Kalloch, is President.

—Gortschakoff and Bismarck both have the reputation of being sharpish in their tempers and words on occasion. When the latter was at St. Petersburg and had been indulging in some severities of remark at the house of the former, Gortschakoff, as his guest was leaving, gave an order aside to his servant to let loose in the court a fierce barking dog of his. Bismarck, on reaching the door, began crying out for the domestics to tie up the beast, whereupon the chancellor, leaning over the balcony cried out: "Eh, Monsieur le Count, I beg you won't bite my dog!"

We understand that one of our great railway companies has for some time been engaged in making experiments, with the view to adopting oil to locomotives as fuel. Confidence is expressed in ultimate success, and the benefits that will result therefrom.

OHIO ITEMS.

The Henry County *Signal* reports wool at 30 to 45 cents in that county.

Mr. D. R. Locke (Nasby) has become a partner in the Toledo *Blade*, of which he has for some time been the leading editor.

The Cadiz *Republican*, of this week, reports about 100,000 pounds of wool purchased in Harrison county last week at an average of 50 cents per pound. The market is steady but not brisk.

The Madison County *Union* reports in that county a clip of wool from twenty merino ewes, ranging from six and a half to ten and three-quarters pounds of clean wool each, or an average of eight pounds per head.

D. McMillan, of Xenia, of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, recently sold his famous short-horn bull, General Grant, to John H. Spears, of Illinois, for $1,200. At the same time he sold a yearling calf to go to Pennsylvania, for $500.

The superintendent of the survey of the route for a new railroad through Duck Creek Valley from Marietta to a junction with the Southwestern Railroad, 47¾ miles, reports that the route is entirely practicable, and that the road can be made for $718,000.

A company has been organized for the purpose of mining coal, ores and other minerals, and carrying on the business usually connected therewith, from certain coal mines situated in Newton township, Muskingum county, Ohio, and filed its certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State on Monday. The name of said company is to be "The Miami Fuel and Furnace Company," and the capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Democracy of Washington County have nominated the following ticket: Assembly—Robt. McKinley, West Brownsville; N. H. M. Pollock, Robinson. Sheriff—Hugh Keys, Bealsville. Treasurer—Alexander K. Craig, Paul Finley. Jury Commissioner—William Workman, South Strabane. County Commissioner—Manuel Stoody, Fallowfield. Director of the Poor—Wm. Smith, South Strabane. Auditor—Alexander E. Walker, Cross Creek.

The Democracy of Allegheny County, propose to hold a delegate convention on Wednesday, August 21st, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket.

LIGHTNING FLY KILLER.

Lightning Fly Killer,
Lightning Fly Killer,
Lightning Fly Killer

This article is undoubtedly the quickest and most effectual for clearing your house of flies. They are attracted by it, the result of which is their death. Try it and your house will be free from them.

Fruit Wax,	Fruit Wax,
Fruit Wax,	Fruit Wax,
Fruit Wax,	Fruit Wax,

We have in store a very large stock of the best Fruit Wax in the city, which we are selling lower Wholesale and Retail than any other house. Try us

MCCLAREAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY.

The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy,
The World's Great Remedy.
AND
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and
All Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels!
Not a Beverage, but a Medicine!

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,
Cures Dyspepsia Without Fail,

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Indigestion in Time,
Cures Indigestion in Every Case.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Weakness and Debility,
Cures Weakness and Debility.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Sick Headache,
Cures Sick Headache,
Cures Nausea at Stomach,
Cures Nausea at Stomach.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Cramps, Pains and Colic,
Cures Cramps, Pains and Colic,
In Either Stomach or Bowels.
Cures Acidity of Stomach,
Cures Acidity of Stomach,
In either Old or Young,
Good alike for the Infant and the Aged.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Cholera Morbus,
Cures Cholera Morbus.

In this most aggravating disease its action is positive and immediate. Its controls sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and all other similar derangements. Use it and be convinced.

This is no humbug preparation, got up to exhaust in quick sales the difficulties in the mazes of intoxicating excitement.

Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity
JOS. FLEMING, Druggist,
No. 84 MARKET STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

NO. 167 SMITHFIELD ST.,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LEAD PIPE,
BLOCK TIN PIPE,
SHEET LEAD,
HYDRANTS,
PUMPS, SINKS,
BATH TUBS,
WASH STANDS, &c.

Plumbers' & Gas Fitters' Material,

AT WHOLESALE.

QUININE.

200 OUNCES FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.

SAL SODA "ENGLISH."

50 CASKS FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First streets.

1,000 TIERCES Canvass Sugar Cured Hams,
300,000 POUNDS Bacon Shoulders,
100,000 POUNDS Bacon Sides,
25,000 POUNDS canvass sugar cured hams,
15,000 POUNDS canvass dried beef,
200 DOZEN S. C. Beef Tongues.

Arriving and in store, for sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.,
327, 329 and 331 Penn street, cor. Wayne.

SPRING OPENING OF
MILLINERY GOODS.

We are now receiving a large and well selected stock of

STRAW GOODS,

Comprising the Latest Styles and Varieties out. The latest Novelties in Ornaments, Flowers and Ribbons, to which we call the attention of the trade.

AFFELDER & CO.,
54 MARKET STREET.

Our Retail Department we recommend to the favorable notice of the Ladies.

CLOSE AT 5 P. M.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 8th inst., the undersigned will close their Business Houses at 5 o'clock P. M., until 1st September (Saturdays excepted.) Customers and others will please bear the same in mind.

T. H. VOING & CO.,
LEMON & WEISSE,
W. M. WOODWELL & SONS,
HAMMER & DAUBER,
ACKERN & IRWIN,
MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,
DAUBER, CLOSK & CO.,
JOS. METER & SON.

BOTTLED ALES,

KENNETT, WINTERTON,

And all the best brands; SUPERIOR SODA WATERS bottled by

J. C. BUFFUM & CO.,

No. 22 and 24 Market st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MOON & LAMPHEAR,

NOS. 3 AND 4 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.

Wholesale Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRESH FISH.

All orders punctually attended to

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH STREET, Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

CEMENT.

CEMENT.

BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT,

Always on hand and for sale by
CHAS. B. LEECH,
No. 118 Second street.

BRAWLEY & BALL,

DEALERS IN

Pine, Whitewood, Cherry, Ash, Walnut, and Oak Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

OFFICE, STATE STREET, North of Railroad Depot,
ERIE, PA.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the

GROVER & BAKER

No. 1 and No. 9 MACHINES, as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at

NO. 105 FIFTH STREET.

FLOUR.

100 BBLS. EXTRA CHOICE WHITE WHEAT FAMILY FLOUR, Polar Star,

Specially for Families, for sale by
D. WALLACE,
No. 353 Liberty street.

PRODUCE—

50 boxes Sweet Oranges,
35 packages White Fish,
25 packages No. 3 Mackerel,
25 boxes W. R. Cheese,
1,000 bush Oats,
1400 bush Corn,
25 bbl E. R. Butter.

STURGEON BROS.

THE

GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the test on every conceivable kinds of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at No. 105 FIFTH STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

T. A. M'CLELLAND, J. C. VANHOOK,
J. BRUCE M'CLELLAND.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS

And Commission Merchants,

506 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Regular Sales of BOOTS AND SHOES by the package on MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS throughout the year, embracing a general and superior assortment of Sewed and Pegged Work of City and Eastern Manufacture—exclusively Commission Goods.

The attention of the trade is respectfully asked to these sales, and a personal visit is solicited. d

SEQUESTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Court of Common Pleas, of Venango county, Penna., to the undersigned Sequestrator of the goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the "Clarion Land and Improvement Company," will expose and sell at public sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in the Borough of Franklin, Venango county, Penna., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of July, A. D., 1867, Two Thousand Shares of the "Warren and Franklin Railway Stock," belonging to the said "Clarion Land and Improvement Company."

This stock is the one fifteenth part of the stock of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company. The estimated value of each share is Fifty Dollars. Said Road leads from Oil City to Irvineton, connecting with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, being fifty-one miles in length, and is the only direct out-let for dealers to the Oil Region.

The sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day.

GEORGE V. FORMAN,
Sequestrator.

Oil City, June 17, 1867.

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,

CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.

GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,

All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

JOHNSON & PAINE,

5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,

Or Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

STOCK SALES.

HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, JR.

JOHN D. BAILEY.

July 1st, 1867.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade. Having had a large experience in this line before to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale, Sheriff's Real Estate in the county attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman

REAL ESTATE, STOCK AND

Insurance Broker.

Everything connected with the above lines transacted in the most careful manner.

REAL ESTATE,

Bought and Sold.

Titles Examined by competent Attorney.

Conveyances Made.

The care of Property as usual, including Insuring, Renting, Collecting of Rents, Securing of Tenants, Collection of Rents, &c.

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Notes, &c

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

INSURANCE

On Life or Property obtained in the safest compan

The Daily Commercial

THE WAR CONTINUED—A "PARODY UPON A PARASITE."

[From the London Punch, May 4.]

AIR—"The Fog Goose."

Oh, a shinty nest hath the Greastmex
In many a chignon fair;
Of a cleanly dwelling, for combs never clean
The parchèd and silken hair.
The parchèd and silken hair.

Chorus—Creeping where 'tis not quite clean,
A parasite rare is the Greastmex.

He crosses the ocean, this roamer gay,
Of a cleanly dwelling in quest;
And on many a head will he couch on his way,
Ere he find a quiet nest.
Ere he find a quiet nest.

On the head of a scribe was he cradled, may be,
In a sojourning Russian backstairs;
Whence brought to Bedeck English beauty, did he
With hosts of his relatives comes.
Chorus—Creeping where 'tis rarely clean,
A parasite sick is the Greegarine!

But, tho' lowly his birth, a free entrance he gains
To the highest society here;
On the queen of the fashion, in Mayfair who reigns,
He dwells, where no foe need he fear.
He dwells, where no foe need he fear.

Snug he sleeps in the chignon which, tho' it be
false,
Reminds beauty thinks prone to wear;
Tho' he wake by the whirl of a gallop or valse,
When he dances himself mid hair.

Chorus—Creeping where 'tis seldom clean,
A parasite rare is the Greegarine!

EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

A JOURNEY TO ASHANGOLAND, and Further Penetration into Equatorial Africa. By Paul B. Du Chaillu. Author of Explorations in Equatorial Africa, with Map and Illustrations. D. Appleton & Co., New York. Davis, Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The author congratulates himself that the disbelief and ridicule with which his first work was received have proved ill founded and the truth of his statements verified. The Gorilla, Chimpanzee, &c., have taken their places in natural history, and his geographical locations have been proved more nearly correct than he had hoped. This second work is what it purports to be, an account of a journey. The manifold difficulties of procuring porters to carry the ship load of goods taken to the mouth of the river Fernand Vaz, the haggling and bargaining and trading and superstition and avarice and jealousies of the petty tribes and individuals, are the staple matter of the journey. There are occasional instances of fidelity, rather the effect of personal affection than any sense of honor; and the whole history is such as might be written of our American Indians or any other group of savage tribes. Acquisitiveness appears to be the ruling passion in man, no matter where found, or what the nature of his surroundings; and, as if to aid the theory of progression, the monkey and gorilla, alone, of the brute creation, share with him this distinguishing human trait. And to this the fact that the belles of Assangoland adore beads as much as any Broadway or Parisian lady, and have chignons larger than the largest, and with more living creatures in them than the best microscope can discover in any fashionable headgear now in vogue, and we have another evidence that all the world are kin. The hackmen, porters and runners, who jostle travelers at railway stations, might take lessons in the tricks of trade from their brethren on the Ogobai, and the kings and courtiers, in their bamboo palaces, by the waters of the Rembo Ngonyal take bribes as coolly and as cunningly as a member of Parliament in the days of George the Second, or of the Pennsylvania Legislature in the times of Andrew No. Two. To Du Chaillu Helper is probably indebted for the opinion that the negro is destined to disappear from the earth, and the reasons for this belief as contained in this volume do so conclusively prove his close relationship to man in the highest civilization yet reached, that while one may not dispute the conclusion, one is nevertheless forced to believe that the other divisions of the race home, must follow in the grand march to that unknown realm where races and individuals each "shall take its chambers in the silent halls of death."

From this account the reader is not seriously impressed with the wealth of the country or the value of its productions. He speaks of the great abundance of the india-rubber vine, of honey and beeswax, of crocodile and hippopotami, at *certain seasons* reptiles and insects; but the impression left is rather that Africa might have been left out in the creation without detriment to its harmony. He was charged by the natives with bringing small-pox, which nearly extinguished tribes during his visit. He found they could endure much less fatigue than he, and to prevent their falling sick he adopted the novel mode of making his followers take medicine at fixed periods.

"Once a fortnight, or once a month—according to the season—they were summoned to my dispensary, to be dosed all round. I had fixed days for the different medicines; one day was castor-oil day, another was blue-pill or calomel day, a third was the feast of Epsom-salts. They all had to come up in single file, and one after the other were ordered to swallow their dose. Now and then one or two of them tried to escape the medicine parade; and when I called them up each had some ready excuse for his non-attendance, but in vain. This was generally of castor-oil day, for they said they did not like all the other medicines, but that was 'so bad;' and many were the wry faces that were made before the dose was swallowed by the entire company. However, I found that my plan had very good results, as my men had much better health than they had before I adopted it."

Rather a docile people, of whom he thus takes leave:

"And thus I quitted the shores of Western Equatorial Africa with the blessings and good wishes of its inhabitants, whose character displays so curious a mixture of evil qualities and virtues of no mean order."

The house and store which he built at Plateau he gave to the American Missionaries at Gaboon, who wished to establish a native Christian teacher there. A gigantic forest extends north and south of the Equator, two or three degrees.

"Miles after miles were traveled over, without hearing the sound of a bird, the chatter of a monkey or the footsteps of a gazelle."

There is one species of eagle so powerful that it carries off the largest sized monkeys; and our traveler describes one place, under a nest, as a golgotha, the ground being strewn with skulls. His description of the mush-room hived ants is very curious.

"These singular hives, shaped like gigantic mushrooms, are scattered by tens of thousands over the Otando prairie. The top is from twelve to eighteen inches in diameter, and the column about five inches; the total height is from ten to fifteen inches. * * * They are built of a kind of mortar, after being digested in the stomachs of the ants. When felled, the base of the pillar is found to have rested on the ground, leaving a circular hollow in the middle of which is a ball of earth full of cells which enter the center of the base of the pillar, and the cells are eagerly defended by a multitude of the soldier class of the ants, which I took to be males."

These soldiers have slender bodies and long sharp nippers. They do not work, but stand guard while the workers carry the mortar in their abdomens, eject it where wanted, and work it into shape. A third class of the community, looked on and acted as governors or chiefs. They were larger than the others, but few in number. The entire account is quite marvelous, and the more so since he informs us that these creatures work only at night, and carefully close every aperture to exclude the sunlight, which kills them if exposed to it for any considerable length of time. How he contrived to overcome this difficulty and make such accurate notes of the personal appearance and habits of these nocturnal laborers he does not inform us, but his account of this and other species of ants is exceedingly interesting to a student of natural history.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

It is a curious fact that M. Mounier, tutor to the Prince Imperial, received instructions to teach merely the facts of history and dates of the principal events, reigns, &c., to his pupil, as the Emperor undertook to explain the historical events to his son according to his own interpretation of them.

The number of medals to the Exposition, which was originally fixed to 100 gold, 1,000 silver and 3,000 bronze, had been augmented just before the distribution to 900 gold, 3,000 silver and 5,000 bronze. The number of honorable mentionings amount to 5,000.

Consumption in the "Restaurant Omnibus," in the "Champs de Mars," on a recent Sunday, amounted to 2,000 rounds of beef, 4,000 pounds of veal, 1,160 pounds of mutton, 120 chickens, 40 hams, 190 pounds of sausages, 400 pounds of sauerkraut, 24,000 pounds of bread, and 7,000 bottles of wine. The "Omnibus" is but a restaurant destined for the lower classes.

A bronze money chest has lately been discovered in the excavations at Pompeii. The figures which are carved in bas-relief on the sides and lid are said to be of extraordinary beauty.

The Pope has specially charged himself with the lodging and entertainment of eighty-five Bishops of those who are going to Rome for the centenary of St. Peter. They will be principally Italian and Eastern ecclesiastics.

Among the eight hundred Paris Exhibition hymns sent in for competition, not one has been adjudged worthy of the prize. A few of the authors of the best manuscripts will receive honorable mention.

It is related that the last order sent over to Europe by the Emperor Maximilian—so little did he dream of being conquered and captured—was for two thousand nightingales, to be purchased in the Tyrol.

The English papers are greatly excited at the intended appearance of the wife of a Duke and the wife of Bishop as public performers. The ladies are the Duchess of Newcastle and Mrs Elliott, and they were to sing in Exeter Hall on the 2d of July, in behalf of a charity for the relief of children with diseased joints. The oratorio selected for performance is Herr Schachner's "Israel's return from Babylon."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—DIARRHŒA.—A sudden suppression of the evacuations frequently ends in collapse. The action of Holloway's medicines are based on a more rational principle; by commencing with the depraved humors they neutralize and expel them through the natural channels. They purify the fluids, cleanse the bowels, invigorate the stomach, and by regulating the various functions restore the body to its normal state of health. Sold by all Druggists.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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This pleasant Mountain Resort is now open for visitors. BOARD $10 PER WEEK.

J. H. WIGGINS,
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On the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, is now open for the reception of guests. Since last season many additional improvements have been made. A band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery in attendance. Excursion tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad good for the season. All through trains stop. For further information address GEO. W. MULLIN,
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BEDFORD

MINERAL SPRINGS.

This popular summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of June, and remain open until the middle of September.

Parties leaving the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at Bedford can reach the Springs in 2 hours, by the comfortable four-horse coach, which runs daily. Through tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and baggage checked through. Persons will come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top road.

Parties wishing to engage rooms, or any further information, will please address the proprietor, Bedford Springs, at an early season.

Bedford water will be promptly sent to any part of the United States, on the following rates, to wit: Single barrel (whiskey-size), $3; half barrel (oak-seamed), $2; quarter cask (seamed), $1.

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MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

Regularly, for about six weeks. I feel satisfied that they have cured me entirely, as my general health is very good. I can eat whatever my appetite craves without any unpleasant feelings afterwards, which was a great trouble before, often having to throw up my meals. After using the Bitters a short time, I eat Soup, something I have not been able to do for years satisfactorily. I only think I am a changed man entirely, altogether owing to the efficacy of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. Those suffering with the same disease, Dyspepsia, are at liberty to call on me at any time at my place of business, Jack & Shober's Planing Mill, Market street, Pittsburgh.
ALFRED SLACK.
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Grover & Baker Machines
Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to
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FIRST PREMIUM,
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TIME FIXED FOR THE CONCERT, TO TAKE PLACE AT
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To Secure Tickets.

This is the greatest distribution of the nineteenth century, and the most liberal enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world. 500,000 valuable Gifts, valued at HALF A MILLION DOLLARS, including $100,000 in Greenbacks, will be presented to the ticket holders.

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THE DEMAND FOR TICKETS IS WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

All orders for Tickets mailed in the New England and Middle States up to Friday night, July 12, will reach us in time to be filled and mailed before the concert commences.
All orders mailed in the Western States up to Thursday night, July 11, will be in time also.
Agents can continue to sell tickets until 6 P. M., Saturday, July 13, when all reports must be made with returns and paid for, or they will be cancelled.
Agents having tickets unsold or counterfeited, forward, will please forward them to our address, as they are required to fill orders in New York.
Tickets $1 each; $5 for $4 50; 10 for $9; 20 for $17 50, sent everywhere on receipt of price. Money by draft. Postoffice order, express or in registered letters may be sent at our risk.
Tickets sold for Kelley's Grand North American Gift Concert to take place at Wabash avenue Rink, Chicago, Illinois, are good for this concert at Cooper Institute, New York.
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Would call especial attention to our Shoes, which we claim to be of a
Very Superior Quality.
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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.—A stated meeting of the Allegheny Councils will be held this evening.

YOUNG MEN'S SODALITY.—The fifth annual excursion of the Young Men's Sodality will take place at Glenwood Grove, this day week, and promises to be a very pleasant affair.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—One of the cattle stolen on Sunday night from the premises of Mr. Robert Clemens, of Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, was found yesterday morning in the possession of a butcher in Lawrenceville, who says he purchased it from a drover in Allegheny City.

PICKPOCKETS IN THE MARKET.—A lady named Mrs. Boardman, keeper of a boarding house on Penn street, while making purchases in the Diamond Market, on Tuesday, had her pocket picked of her wallet, containing $14 60. She did not discover her loss until she was about leaving the market. An effort was made to recover it, but no trace of it could be found.

G. A. R.—At a regular meeting of Post No. 3, of Pittsburgh, Grand Army of the Republic, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—P. C., W. B. Cook; S. V. P. C., Crosby Gray; J. V. P. C., C. J. Barr; P. C., J. H. Morris; P. S., A. M. Barr; P. A. Lee S. Smith; P. Q. M., Joseph H. Gray; S. M., Wm. Howe; Q. M. S., W. S. McGhee.

ACCIDENT AT A COAL PIT.—A little boy by the name of McCauley, entered a coal pit at Spring Hill, near Turtle Creek, on Monday, and while watching the miners at work, was severely injured by a piece of slate falling from the roof of the pit upon him, crushing one of his legs and fracturing the bone. The father of the lad was at work near by, and had him removed to his house, where he was attended by a physician.

LOCK REPAIRS.—In consequence of the break at Lock No. 4, on the Monongahela river, it has been found necessary to draw off the water from pool No. 3, and as a consequence river business between here and the ports above, has been almost entirely suspended. The Navigation Company is taking advantage of this fact by thoroughly repairing the several locks and dams on the river. By the time the repairs are completed on Lock No. 4, the river will be in an excellent condition for business.

DEATH OF A VETERAN OF 1812.—An old and highly respected citizen, Mr. George Lightihll, Sr., died at his residence in the First ward, Allegheny, yesterday morning. Mr. Lightihll was born in this city in the year 1782, and served as a private in the war of 1812. Since that time he has resided in Allegheny. He was widely known in this community, and was a useful and estimable citizen. He leave a large circle of friends, who will mourn his loss with sincere sorrow. The funeral will take place from his late residence this afternoon at four o'clock, and proceed to Uniondale Cemetery.

SPEED TOBACCO.—Mr. Daniel F. Dinan has established at No. 75 Water street, this city, a branch of the famous tobacco house of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York, where will constantly be found the choicest varieties of Havana, Yara, Connecticut and New York State tobacco. Cigar manufacturers in this vicinity will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, as they will be able to buy such goods as they may want without visiting the East. Mr. Dinan has an excellent stock of tobacco now in store, to which the attention of cigar makers is invited.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—A man named John Saxeman, deck-hand on the tow-boat Kangaroo, met with a serious accident a day or two since. He fell over the gunwale of the boat while she lay ashore at the Gas Works, and lodged in a flatboat laying alongside. The shock of the fall produced concussion of the brain, and dislocation of the left elbow, besides severe bruises and cuts of a less serious character. The injured man's wounds were dressed at the St. Sutton's of Fourth street, after which he was conveyed to his home in the Second Ward, and is now doing well.

HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The house of a Mr. Douglass, of McKeesport, was struck by lightning, on Wednesday afternoon, and almost demolished. The house was a two story frame, and the damage, it is stated, will amount to over six hundred dollars. The lightning first struck the ridge of the house at the gable end, and passed down the rafters and along the end timbers, splintering the roof and seriously damaging the building. The only persons in the house at the time were Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Oswald, wife of Mayor of the City, and Douglas. The entire party were stunned, but recovered without serious injury.

JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICERS IN TOWN.—Ogasawara Kenzo and Ewata Haisaku, the former a Commander and the latter a Lieutenant in the Japanese navy are now stopping at the Monongahela House. They sailed from Jeddo, Japan, in February, and the latter part of April arrived in Washington where they have been since staying. A few days ago they commenced to travel as far West as Pittsburgh. Yesterday they expressed a desire to visit the Fort Pitt foundry, and were politely furnished with a note from J. McDonald Crossen, proprietor of the Monongahela House, to the superintendent of the foundry. They manifested considerable surprise upon being shown the twenty inch gun now in the latue, and appeared to be much interested in the manufacture of cannon. While in this country they are under the charge of Commander Bowers, of the U. S. N., who has gone west for a few days. They say that they intend to sail for Jappan in August.

MEETING OF SOLDIERS' LEAGUE.—A regular meeting of the Allegheny County Soldiers' League was held on Tuesday evening, at their hall in Allegheny, President A. P. Callow presiding. There was a large attendance of members. Several applications for membership were made and favorably acted upon, and a number were initiated. The consideration of the new charter having been made the special order of the meeting, President Callow read that document for the information of the meeting. Considerable discussion followed, in which was participated in by Messrs. Callow, Patterson, Semple, Martin, Edgar, Oxley, McGratty, Irwin and others. The point of difference seems to be that the charter is not specific enough in defining the relative status of the two organizations—the Soldiers' League and the Soldiers' League Library Association. The matter was finally referred to a special committee, to report at the next meeting. A number of donations of money and books to the Library were reported, after which, naturally, considerable routine business was transacted, after which the League adjourned.

Religious Intelligence.

A meeting will be held on the Tarentum Camp Grounds, commencing on the 8th of August next, in which the members of the M. E. Church embraced in the Pittsburgh and adjoining districts will participate. The trustees of the ground will meet lot holders and those desiring tent room at the camp ground on Thursday, the 18th inst., and those who desire locations should be present on that day. Arrangements will be made previous to the day by which persons attending the meeting can secure excursion tickets. The preliminary arrangements for the camp meeting will also be made at the same time.

The Union Baptist Church, on Grant street, near Sixth, this city, has been newly painted and papered during the past few days, and presents a now handsome appearance.

The pastors in the two cities, the Superintendents and friends generally of the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary are requested to meet in the First Church, Allegheny, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., to consult in relation to the interests of the Institution, particularly with reference to the accommodation of the students.

All the churches under the care of the St. Clairsville Presbyterian Presbytery will be called on to report collections, at next meeting, for the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny.

Mr. L. C. Littell, of the last Senior Class in the Western Theological Seminary, has been invited to become Stated Supply of the Presbyterian Churches of Ligonier and Millersburg, Ind.

At the late meeting of the Allegheny Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, the pastoral relation between Rev. William P. Harvison and the churches of Portersville and Mt. Nebo was dissolved at his request, the pastor was on account of his continued ill health. At the same meeting, a Presbytery Committee on Missions, with the Stated Clerk as Chairman, was appointed, according to the direction of the late Assembly. Churches that have not contributed with the request of Presbytery, at its last meeting, to increase their pastors' salaries were again urgently requested to do so as soon as possible.

At the last meeting of the Presbytery of Columbus, Rev. W. W. McKinney was received from the Presbytery of Allegheny City, and a committee appointed to install him pastor of the Mt. Pleasant Church, on the 24th of July.

The next meeting of the Allegheny Presbytery will be held at Freeport, on the fourth Tuesday of October.

Rev. W. S. Vancleve, of Waynesburg, Pa., has accepted a call from the Presbyterian church at Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, and has entered upon the duties of his new field.

At the late Steubenville Presbytery meeting, Rev. J. B. Dickey was received as a member of the Presbytery from the Presbytery of Beaver, and a call was placed in his hands from the Presbyterian congregation of Two Ridges. Mr. Dickey obtained permission to retain the call in his hands for consideration until the next stated meeting.

Rev. J. R. Miller has accepted a call from the United Presbyterian congregation of New Wilmington, and is expected to enter upon his labors in a few weeks.

The Rev. John A. E. Simpson was installed pastor of the Presbyterian churches of Bethesda and Middle Creek, by the Presbytery of Clarion, July 2d.

Mr. Herekiah McGill was at a special meeting of Saltsburg Presbytery, held at Concord, May 10th, ordained and installed pastor of Concord and Mahoning Presbyterian churches.

BASE BALL.

Match for the Junior Championship.

The return match game of base ball, between the Good Will and Dauntless Clubs, for the Junior Championship of Pittsburgh and the prize bat, was played yesterday morning at Oakland. The game lasted two hours and half. At the fifth inning, two of the Dauntless left the field, and the absentees being called to the bat, two substitutes were offered, but were objected to by the Good Will. The Dauntless then called the game, when the Umpire decided in favor of the Good Will. Following is the score:

GOOD WILL.	R.	O.	DAUNTLESS.	R.	O.
P McClarran, p	1	3	Nolan, p	2	1
J McCullough, c	2	1	McCreary, c	2	1
S McCullough, 1st b	3	1	Day, 2d b	2	2
Mason, 1st b	4	6	Miller, 1st b	2	1
Clark, 2d b	3	2	Preston, 2d b	1	2
J McClarran, 3d b	3	0	McClelland, 3d b	1	2
McTighe, lf	2	2	Patterson, c f	0	2
Perry, c f	2	1	King, lf	0	3
Kane, r f	1	1	Moore, r f	0	0
Total	21	19	Total	12	14

Umpire—John H. T. Noble, of the Iroquis B. B. Club. Scorer—C. H. Overington.

THE MATCH AT KITTANNING.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

KITTANNING, PA., July 10, 1867.

According to arrangements, the match between the Lincoln Base Ball Club, of Pittsburgh, and the Hiawatha Base Ball Club, of this place, came off on the grounds of the latter club, on Tuesday morning at nine o'clock. The game throughout was well contested and resulted in the success of the Lincoln by one run. Lane and Carpenter, of the Lincoln, played their respective positions with unusual skill, while King, of the Hiawatha, in general playing, was exceeded by none. Appended is the score:

LINCOLN.	R.	O.	HIAWATHA.	R.	O.
Lane, p	7	0	Crum, c	4	3
Taylor, c	4	3	McConnell, c	3	3
McClelland, 1 b	3	4	Hays, H. G	1	6
Lawrence, s	3	3	Reynolds, s s	3	3
Smith, 1st b	3	2	Hays, P., 1st b	5	2
Carpenter, c	3	4	Smith, I. G	0	4
Dalzell, r f	3	3	Barclay, 3d b	2	4
Orr, 2d b	3	3	King, 2d b	4	2
Edwards, 3d b	3	3	Bartell, p	2	2
Total	38	27	Total	32	27

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Lincoln	3	2	1	5	9	3	1	3	1	38
Hiawatha	2	5	3	1	1	3	4	3	4	32

Runs Run—2 by Telford and Lane, of Lincoln; 2 by Bartell, of Hiawatha. Fly Catches—Lincoln, Edwards, 6. Missed Fly Catches—Lincoln, 3; Hiawatha, 6.

Umpire—S. N. Lee. J. P. R.

Arrest of Youthful Burglars in Allegheny.

Mention was made in yesterday's issue that the store of Gibson, Crow & Co., on Federal street, Allegheny, had been burglariously entered some time during Monday night, and one hundred and fifty dollars in money stolen from the drawer. The Allegheny police were apprised of the fact, and immediately set to work to ferret out the parties. Yesterday morning, officer Hess was informed that a boy named Yagle whose father keeps a tavern in the Diamond, had told a person that he and three other boys, named Wm. Dodds, Henry Meinhart and Wm. Meinhart, the latter two brothers, were the persons who entered the store named and robbed it. Officer Hess immediately started out and succeeded in arresting Yagle and Dodds, whom he conveyed to the lock-up. The Meinhart boys have not yet been arrested. Yagle, after he was arrested, admitted he entered the store, but acknowledged to being an accomplice. He said the two Meinhart boys were the ones who entered the store and robbed it. Yagle and Dodds are still in the lock-up, and will be held until the arrest of the Meinhart boys, which will probably be effected to-day. The parties concerned in the robbery are all very young, the Meinhart boys being fifteen and fourteen years of age respectively, Yagle twelve years and Dodds but nine years. They all live with their parents in Allegheny.

Republican Ratification Meeting.

The Committee of Arrangements for the grand Union Republican ratification meeting at City Hall, next Tuesday evening, publish elsewhere in these columns the programme to be observed on the occasion. A large list of speakers is announced, in which will be found the names of most of our popular and talented orators. As the speakers are to be limited to ten minutes each, their remarks will be brief and pointed. Every ward in the consolidated city should send in a requesting a full delegation, and it is expected that all the country districts will be represented.

RECOVERED HIS MONEY.—A few days since in the cars, between Cresson and Gallitzin, two men named Ward and Austin, by some confidence arrangement, got possession of nine hundred dollars belonging to an old man named Brent, of Warsaw, Illinois. When the victim discovered his loss, he set up an alarm, and Dr. S. S. Christy, ex-Mayor of Ali City, being on the train, seized Ward and Austin, and compelled them to return the money, which they said they had only borrowed. The old man being pleased at the recovery of his money, declined further proceedings.

SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH S. S. PIC NIC.—The Sabbath School of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Prof. S. J. Wilson, D. D., pastor,) have decided on holding their annual pic nic to-morrow (Friday) at McFarland's Grove. The school is to assemble at the church at seven o'clock in the morning, and the train will leave the Union Depot, P. R. R., at a quarter past eight o'clock. A fair with a novel and interesting entertainment.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor McCarthy.]

FALSE PRETENSES.

Oliver Graham yesterday morning arrested by and Robert Brown, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. It is alleged that the accused, for several days past, has been going to various business houses, collecting bills held by other men. He has called upon Messrs. W. G. Johnston & Co., forwarding agents, Nos. 1 and 2 Canal basin, Messrs. Hajoke & Co., plumbers, on Fourth street, below Market. A day or two ago the authorized collector, Mr. Jones, doing business at the above mentioned places, was shown a bill receipted by Robert Brown. He, although a stranger to the young man, went to the store of Messrs. Dilworth, Porter & Co., corner of Water and Smithfield streets. Here he told that Brown had been there and could return at nine o'clock. He entered the store and received the money for the bill and presented the bill he was authorized to collect